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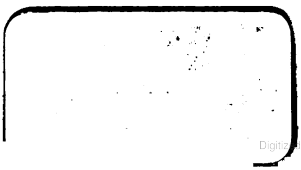

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THE

CHIEF RULES

OF

GREEK ACCENTUATION.

BY THE

REV. JOHN DAY COLLIS, M.A.

LATE FELLOW OF WORCESTER COLLEGE, OXFORD,
HEAD MASTER OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF KING EDWARD VI.
BROMSGROVE.

Si quis igitur vestrum ad accuratam Græcarum literarum scientiam aspirat, is probabilem sibi accentuum rationem quam maturrime comparet, in propositoque perstet scurrarum dicacitate et stultorum derisione immotus. *Porson ad Med.* 1.

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PREFACE.

In the following pages, only the *main* rules are given. For further information, the pupil must refer to larger Grammars, and more elaborate Treatises on Accentuation; as Arnold's, Jelf's, &c. In the latter he will find very full lists of all remarkable words, and also at the end of Beatson's Exercises in Greek Prose Composition.

In teaching accentuation,

α) Explain Rules 1. to 12; sp. 9. and 10.

β) Open any Greek book, and make the pupil describe each word as it comes, as oxyt. paroxyt. giving the *general* rules (7—11.) first. 2. Go over the same passage again, making the pupil refer to and repeat each rule. The commonest rules will thus be repeated oftenest, and their relative frequency observed. 3. The rules of Enclitics (60—68.) had best be omitted, at first, till the others are known.

γ) Begin at Rule 15, and explain any that have not been referred to already; first those in large print, then those in small.

δ) Accent a piece of unaccented Greek, referring to each rule, as it is required.

ε) Let the pupils do the same by themselves, with numerical references to every rule.

ζ) Learn up words differing in meaning with the diacritical marks, of which a few are given in Wordsworth's Greek Grammar, page 142; full lists in Jelf, vol. i. p. 41—45.

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CONTRACTIONS.

Besides the usual grammatical contractions, the following occur:

oxyt. oxytone
paroxyt. paroxytone
proparoxyt. proparoxytone
perisp. perispomenon
properisp. properispomenon
cflx, circumflex
cf. confer, compare
= equivalent to
exc. except
sp. especially
e. g. exempli gratia
monosyll. monosyllable
dissyll. dissyllable
trisyll. trisyllable.

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GREEK ACCENTUATION.

I. *Names and Position of the Accents.*

1. There are two Accents in Greek, the acute (ά), and the circumflex (ᾶ).

2. The acute may be placed upon any of the *three* last syll. ἱστὰς, ἱστάτην, ἵστατον. When on the last syll. and in the middle of a sentence, i. e. when not followed by a colon, full stop, or interrogation, it is written thus, ὰ, and sometimes, though incorrectly, called *grave.*

3. The circumflex (ᾶ) may be placed on the ult. or penult., and *only on vowels naturally long*, i. e. not long by position, *and on diphthongs.* It is equivalent to *an acute on the first half of a syll.* τειχῶν = τειχέων; φιλεῖτε = φιλεετε.

4. In diphthongs, the accent stands upon the second vowel; and at the beginning of words commencing with a vowel, the acute is placed after the breathing; the cflx. above it; ἅπαξ, αὔλειος, ἂν, εὖρος, αἷμα. With capital letters, the accent and breathing stand a little to the left of the first vowel of the diphthongs, ᾧ, ῃ, ᾠ, as Ἅιδης. In diæresis, the acute stands between, the cflx. above, the points, ἀΐδιος, νηΐ, κληῒδι.

5. A word is,

a) *Oxytone*, when an acute is on the ult. θὴρ, κακός.

b) *Paroxytone*, when on the penult. τύπτω.

c) *Proparoxytone*, when on the antepenult. ἄνθρωπος, ἄνθρωποι.

d) *Perispomenon*, when a cflx. is on the ult. κακῶς.

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ε) *Properispomenon*, when a cflx. is on the penult. χρῆμα, τυφθῆναι.

[*Barytone*, when the last syllable is unaccented; πρᾶγμα, πράγματα.]

II. *General Rules.*

6. All words have one accent of their own, exc. certain monosyllables, which are pronounced as part of the word following, and called *proclitics* or *atonics;* others, as part of the word preceding, and called *enclitics.* [R. 60, &c.]

7. *Atonics.* Four articles, ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ; three preps. ἐν, ἐς (εἰς), ἐκ (ἐξ); and three particles, εἰ, ὡς, οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ). N.B. ἐνὶ, οὐχὶ; ὧς = οὕτως. If placed after their noun, or at the end of a sentence, they are acuted; θεῶν ἓξ. ἐγὼ μὲν οὔ. (οὔκ.) θεὸς ὥς.

8. *Monosyllables* (not atonic or enclitic) are generally acuted, ὃς, ποὺς, χεὶρ; a few cflx. νῦν, οὗν, πᾶς, πᾶν, πῦρ.

9. *In words of more than one syll., if the last is* naturally *long, the penult. is acuted,* λόγων, *ἀνθρώπους.*

10. *If the last syll. is short, the accent goes back three places, or as near three places from the end as possible;* ἄνθρωπος, πλεῖτε (= πλέετε, R. 3.) οὗτος, λόγος, αὖλαξ, [κῆρυξ ? φοῖνιξ ? διώρυξ.]

11. αι and οι are considered *short* in accentuation, τύπτεσθαῖ, ἄνθρωποῖ. Exc. in the opt. and adv. οἶκοι (= οἴκῳ.)

Hence φιλήσαῖ opt. act φιλῆσαῖ inf. act. φίλησαῖ imp. mid.

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12. In *πόλεως, ἀνώγεων, Μενέλεως,* and similar Attic forms, the two last syll. count as one; so also in compounds of *γέλως, κέρας,* and *ἔρως,* as *φιλόγελως, βούκερως, δύσερως.*

13. In contractions, when neither of the uncontracted vowels are accented, the accent remains on the same syll. *φίλεε* = *φίλει, ἄνθεῖ* = *ἄνθει, τριήρεε* = *τριήρει.*

Exc. *κάνεον* = *κανοῦν,* and some adj. in *εος,* signifying the material of which a thing is made, as *χρύσεος, χρυσοῦς,* perisp. throughout.

14. If the *former* of two uncontracted vowels is acuted, the contracted form is cflx.—if the *latter,* acute, *φιλέει* = *φιλεῖ, φιλέομεν* = *φιλοῦμεν, φιλεόντων* = *φιλούντων, ἠχόϊ* = *ἠχοῖ.*

Except gen. plur. of certain words, *συνηθέων* = *συνήθων, τριηρέων* = *τριήρων;* and acc. of subs. in *ώ, ἠχόα* = *ἠχώ;* but *αἰδόα* = *αἰδῶ,* and *ἠῶ* from *ἠώς.*

III. *Nouns.*

15. Nouns of the first and second decl. (Wordsworth) keep the accent, *if possible,* on the same syll. as nom. *τράπεζᾰ, τράπεζᾰν, τράπεζαῐ;* but *τραπέζης.* So *ἱκέτης, ἱκέτου, ἱκέταῐ; στρατιώτης, ὦτᾰ, ὦται,* [except *δέσποτα,* voc. of *δεσπότης,* R. 19.] The gen. pl. as being a contraction of *άων,* is always cflx. *μουσῶν* = *μουσάων.* (R. 3. 14.)

N.B. This last rule does not apply to the fem. of adj.; *δικαίων* is masc. fem. and neuter.

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16. Parisyllabic oxytones cflx. gen. and dat.; the rest like nom. sing.; *θεὰ, θεᾶς, θεᾷ, θεὰν; θεοὶ, θεῶν, θεοῖς, θεούς; ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, τοῦ, τῆς, τὸν, τήν.*

17. Imparisyllabic oxytones of more than one syll. accent the increasing syllable *with an acute, if short, with a cflx. if long;* λαμπὰς, λαμπάδος, [λαμπάδων]; χειμὼν, χειμῶνος, [χειμώνων]; βασιλεὺς, λέος, λῆος, [λέως.]

18. Imparisyllabic monosyllables accent the last syll. of gen. and dat. *with an acute, if short, with a cflx. if long;* the rest regularly. (R. 9. 10.) χεὶρ, χειρὸς, χεῖρα (χέρα,) χεῖρε, χειροῖν, χεῖρες, χειρῶν, χερσὶ, χεῖρας (χέρας).

Exc. ἦρος, ἦρι; παίδων; πάντοιν; πάντων, πᾶσι; &c. and participles, ὤν, ὄντος, ὄντι, ὄντα, οὖσι, &c.

19. *πατὴρ, μήτηρ, θυγάτηρ,*

α) Accent the *ε* of the increasing case, wherever it appears; *πατέρος, μητέρες, θυγατέρων.* So also *ἀνὴρ, ἀνέρες.*

β) Oxytonize the syncopated gen. and dat. sing. *πατρὸς, θυγατρός.* So *ἀνδρὸς, ἀνδρί.* [*ἀνδρῶν*].

γ) paroxytonize the dat. plur. in *άσι.* So *ἀνδράσι.*

δ) The voc. sing. is regular, (R. 10.) *πάτερ, μῆτερ, θύγατερ.* So also *ἄνερ, γύναι, δᾶερ, ἄδελφε,* from oxytone nominatives. cf also *δέσποτα,* see R. 15.

20. *ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, ἀνδρὶ; ἀνδροῖν, ἀνδρῶν;* the rest paroxyt.

21. *γυνὴ, γυναικὸς, κὶ, ξὶ; κοῖν, κῶν; γύναι;* the rest properisp.

22. Voc. sing. in *ευ* and *οι* is cflx. *βασιλεῦ, αἰδοῖ.*

23. *Neuters* are very regular, exc. a few properisp. *μνημεῖον;* a few oxyt. *ζυγὸν, ὠόν;* and trisyll. dimi-

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nutives in *ιον*; *πεδίον, χωρίον,* &c; cf. *ὀστέον, ἀντίον* from *ἀντί*. (R. 17.)

Some diminutives in *διον* for *ίδιον* are apparent exceptions to this rule; but they are in reality tetrasyllabic, as *ζώδιον* for *ζωΐδιον*; so *ἄθλιον* for *ἀέθλιον, πολμνιον* for *ποιμένιον*; so also *δένδριον, ὄρκιον, φρούριον.*

IV. *Adjectives.*

24. Follow the rules of subst. cf. sp. R. 16. 17. The fem. = an increasing case, *ὀξὺς, ὀξεῖα.*

25. *ὀλίγος, ποικίλος, μεγάλοι, μεγάλα,* and those in *ἴλος* and *ὔλος*, are irregularly paroxyt. cf. *Αἰσχύλος, αὐτίκα, πολλάκις.* [Trisyll. with *κ* or *λ* sound for 3d consonant.]

26. The comparative and superlative are *always* regular.

27. Adj. in *μὸς, νὸς, ρὸς, ικὸς,* and *οστὸς*, are oxyt.

28. *εἷς, ἑνὸς, ἑνὶ, ἕνα* (R. 18.) So the fem. *μία*, from attraction to the masc. and neut. accents the last syll. of gen. and dat. *μιᾶς, μιᾷ*; acc. *μίαν*. So *οὐδεὶς* and *μηδεὶς—δενὸς, δεμιᾶς, δενὶ, δεμιᾷ*—but *δένα, δεμίαν*. cf. *δύο, δυοῖν, δυσί. τρεῖς, τρία, τριῶν, τρισί.*

29. The other numerals are regular; exc. *ἑπτὰ, ὀκτὼ, ἐννέᾰ, ἑκατόν*. N.B. *μύριοι*, 10,000; *μυρίοι*, an indefinitely large number.

V. *Pronouns.*

30. All the personal pronouns, exc. *οὗτος* and *ἐκεῖνος*, are oxyt.

31. In the oblique cases, the following are cflx. *ἐμοῦ, σοῦ, οὗ, οἷ, νῷν, σφῷν*, the entire plur. of *ἡμεῖς, ὑμεῖς*, and *σφεῖς*, (exc. *σφέα, σφίσι*); the rest oxyt.

32. *ἀλλήλων, ἡμέτερος*, and *ὑμέτερος*, are regular. (R. 9. 10.)

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33. The affix δε accents the penult. with an acute in nom. and acc. *τοιόσδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε*; with a cflx. in gen. and dat. *τοσῶνδε, τοῖσδε,* [but *τοισίδε, τοῖσδεσσι.*]

34. *τὶς* indef. is enclitic (R. 60. c.); interrogative, acutes the ι throughout, *τί, τίνες,* &c.

35. *ἔγωγε, ἐμοῦγε, ἔμοιγε, ἐμέγε; σύγε*; in others the γε is separate.

36. *δὴ, οὖν, ῑ̀*, added to pronouns draw the accent to the end; *ὁστισδὴ, φτινιοῦν, τοδί.* So *νυνὶ, οὐχί, οὑτωσί.*

VI. *Verbs.*

Verbs conform to R. 9. 10. with the following exceptions.

37. Attic fut. in *ιῶ* = *ίσω* cflx. throughout, *νομιῶ, νομιεῖτε.*—So fut. of 4th conj. (with a liquid for characteristic), *ἀγγελῶ, ἀγγελοῦμεν.*

38. Inf. 1 aor. act.; perf. pass; and all infs. in *ναι* accent the penult. *with an acute, if short; with a cflx. if long; νομίσαι, φιλῆσαι; τετύφθαι, πεφιλῆσθαι; τετυπέναι, τυπῆναι.*

39. Inf. 2 aor. act. is cflx. *τυπεῖν*; mid. paroxyt. *τυπέσθαι.*

40. Aor. 1 and 2 subj. pass. and 2 aor. imp. mid. are cflx. *τυφθῶ, (τυφθῶμεν); τυπῶ, (τυπῆτε); τυποῦ, (τυπέσθω.)*

41. Part. aor. 2. act.; all those in *ὼς*, and *εἰς*; and the pres. and 2 aor. part. of verbs in *μι* are oxyt. *τυπὼν, τετυφὼς, τυφθεὶς, δεικνὺς, στάς.*

N.B. *ἑσταὼς, ὼσ, ὼτος*; *ἑστὼς, ὼς, ὧτος*, as if uncompounded. (R. 17.)

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42. Part. perf. pass. acutes the ε throughout; *τετυμμένος, -ένη, -ένον.*

So also verbals in *τέος, τέα, τέον, γραπτέος* &c.

43. The inflexions of participles follow the rules for adj. N.B. 1. The neut accents the same syll. as the masc. *with an acute, if short; with a cflx. if long; βαδίζων, βαδίζον; πορεύων, πορεῦον; φιλέων = φιλῶν, φιλέον = φιλοῦν.* (R. 14.) N.B. 2. Rule 18 is not applicable to monosyll. participles.

44. In verbs in *μι*, subj. is cflx. *ἱστῶ* (= *ἱστάω* R. 14.) *δῶ* (= *δόω.*) So also the contracted opt. forms, *-οῖμεν, -εῖμεν, -αῖμεν.* (= *οἱημεν* &c.) *δεικνύω* has its subj. from *δεικνύω*, not *δείκνυμι.*

45. The accent, if possible, remains on the same syll. *τιθείμην, τιθεῖο*; but *τίθου, τιθέσθω.*

46. *α*) The imperatives *εἰπὲ, εὑρὲ, ἐλθέ,* and (in Attic) *λαβὲ* and *ἰδὲ*, are oxyt.

β) In their compound form the accent is drawn back, *ἔξελθε*; cf. *ὁδός, σύνοδος*, and compounds in *ος* with *α* privative, e. g. *σοφὸς, ἄσοφος*; *ἑκὼν, ἀέκων, ἄκων.*

γ) *εἰμὶ* and *φημὶ* (see R. 60.) are oxytone and enclitic in pres. ind. (exc. 2d pers. sing. *εἶ* and *φής.*)

VII. *Adverbs.*

47. Derived from oxyt. adj. are cflx. *καλὸς, καλῶς*; *ἀληθὴς, ἀληθῶς* (=*θέως*).

48. In *δὸν, αδὸν, ηδὸν, ὶ* or *εἰ, τὶ* or *τεὶ, αστὶ, ιστὶ, ωστὶ*, are oxyt.

49. In *ξ* are oxyt. exc. *ἅπαξ, πέριξ.*

50. In *άκις* are all paroxyt. *πεντάκις, πολλάκις.*

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VIII. *Prepositions.*

51. Three atonic ἐν, ἐς (εἰς), ἐκ (ἐξ); so also ὡς = πρός; the rest oxyt.

52. When placed after their case, atonics take an accent; (R. 7.) in dissyll. the accent is thrown back to the penult. (*anastrophe*) as θεῶν πέρι; also when used for the subst. verb, πάρα = πάρεστι. Exc. ἀνὰ and διὰ, to distinguish them from ἄνα voc. of ἄναξ, and for ἀνάστηθι; and Δία acc. of Ζεύς.

IX. *Compounds.*

53. Generally take the diacritical marks of the second word, ἐὰν = εἰ ἂν; κᾆτα = καὶ εἶτα; κἀγὼ = καὶ ἐγὼ; οὐδὲ = οὐ δὲ; οὔτε = οὐ τε enclitic; θἠμέρᾳ = τῇ ἡμέρᾳ. But the long vowel-sound formed by crasis takes the cflx. in such words as τοῦπος = τὸ ἔπος, τἄλλα = τὰ ἄλλα, τοὔργον = τὸ ἔργον, θἆπλα = τὰ ὅπλα.

54. Compounds of τίκτω, κτείνω, and τρέφω, if active in signification, are paroxyt.; if passive, regular; πρωτοτόκος, *bearing a first-child*, πρωτότοκος, *first-born*.

55. Compounds of a *subst.* and a verb, with an *active* meaning, are paroxyt. as ἀθλοφόρος; otherwise regular, as διάφορος.

56. Compounds of ἡγέομαι, ποιέω, ἀμείβω, and ἔργον, from a *subst.* are oxyt. λοχαγός, ἀγαλματοποιός, ἀργυραμοιβός, ξυλουργός; otherwise regular, as κακόεργος, κακοῦργος. (R. 14.)

57. In verbs compounded with a prep. the accent is never nearer to the beginning than the augment, παρῆν, παρῆλθον, κατέσχον.

58. Monosyll, imperatives are paroxyt. in composition, ἀπόδος, ἐπίσχες.

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X. *Elision.*

59. Oxytones indeclinable or monosyll. lose their accents, when elided, παρ' ἐμοῦ, (never παρά μου,) ἀλλ' ἄγε, ἦ δ' ὅς; if declinable, they acute penult. δείν' ἔπαθον = δεινὰ ἔπαθον.

XI. *Enclitics.*

60. *a*) The verb εἰμὶ, *to be*, and φημὶ, in pres., ind. (exc. 2 pers. sing. εἶ, φῄς.)

b) The following forms of the 3 personal pronouns μοῦ, μοὶ, μέ; σοῦ, σοὶ, σέ; οὗ, οἷ, ἕ, σφέ, νίν, μίν; σφωΐν, σφίσι, and the Ionic forms σφωέ, σφέων, σφέας.

c) τὶς, τί, τινὲς, τινῶν, through all cases and numbers, together with the shortened forms, του and τῳ (τεο, τεῳ,) (but not ἄττα instead of τινά.)

d) The *indefinitive* adverbs, πῶς, πὼ, πῆ, ποὺ, ποθὶ, ποθὲν, ποὶ, ποτέ.

N.B. The corresponding *interrogatives* are always accented, the monosyll. with a cflx. πῶς, ποῖ; the dissyll. paroxyt. πόθεν, πότε. cf. τοῦ; τίνων; R. 34.

e) The particles τὲ, τοὶ, γὲ, νὺν, πὲρ, and the inseparable δὲ, ἐρεβόσδε, τοσόσδε (R. 33.) So also the poetic κὲ or κὲν, νὺ, ῥὰ, θήν.

61. *a*) In connected discourse, enclitics lose their accent, and form virtually one word with the preceding, οὔ φημι, ἔν σοι, λόγος τις, φιλεῖ τινας, θήρ τις. In some cases they actually form one word, οὔτις, ὥσπερ, οὐδέ.

β) If the accent of the first word be *more* than three places back from the end of the enclitic, a second accent is required; ἄνθρωπός τις, σῶμά τι (= σόομά τι.) In φίλος ἐστὶν, ἀνθρώπων τινῶν, &c. the second accent

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ought to fall on the *ος* or *ων*; but as 2 syll. in succession cannot be accented, *ἐστὶν*, *τινῶν*, &c. retain their own accent.

γ) Exc. to *β*. after perisp. in *ξ*, *ψ*, monosyll. enclitics *lose* and dissyll. *retain* their accent; *κῆρυξ τις*, *κῆρυξ ἐστίν*.

62. In enclitics, long syll. are regarded as short, in reference to accentuation; hence *ὄντινων*, *ἥκουσά τινων*.

63. If several enclitics follow one another, each throws its accent on the preceding, as *εἴ τίς γέ μοί φησί ποτε*.

64. At the beginning of a sentence enclitics retain their accent, *Φημὶ ἐγὼ τοῦτο*. *Τινὲς λέγουσιν*. *Εἰσὶ θεοί*. *Σοὶ μὲν γὰρ*, &c.

65. *ἐστὶν* is paroxyt.

α) at the beginning of a clause, *ἔστιν οὕτως*. *Ἔστιν οἳ λέγουσιν*.

β) before an inf. = *ἔξεστιν*, as *ἔστιν ἰδεῖν*.

γ) after *ἀλλ'*, *εἰ*, *οὐκ*, *μὴ*, *ὡς*, *καὶ*, *μὲν*, *ὅτι*, *ποῦ*, and *τοῦτ'*; as *εἰ ἔστιν*, *οὐκ ἔστιν*, *τοῦτ' ἔστιν* (*τουτέστιν*); and in the question *τί δ' ἔστι*;

66. The enclitic forms of *φημὶ* retain their accent, if separated from the preceding word by a stop, *ἔστιν ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός*, *φημί*.

67. The enclitic pronouns *σοῦ*, *σοὶ*, *σὲ*, *οἷ*, *σφίσι*, retain their accent,

α) When an accented prep. precedes; *παρὰ σοῦ*, *μετὰ σέ*, *πρὸς σοί*.

N.B. *παρ' ἐμοῦ*, *πρὸς ἐμοὶ* &c. not *παρά μου*, *πρός μοι*.

β) After copulative or disjunctive conjunctions, *ἐμὲ καὶ σὲ*, *ἢ ἐμὲ ἢ σέ*; as generally when the pron. is emphatic, e. g. in antithesis.

γ) *οὗ*, *οἷ*, *ἑ*, are accented only when they are used as *reflexive* pronouns.

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68. There is no inclination when the accent of the word on which the enclitic rests, disappears by elision, e. g. *καλὸς δ' ἐστὶν = καλὸς δέ ἐστιν, πολλοὶ δ' εἰσὶν = πολλοὶ δέ εἰσιν.*

Examples, Thuc. ii. 1, 2.

10. 11. 8. 7. 10. 9. 9. 8. 9.
ἄρχεται δὲ ὁ πόλεμος ἐνθένδε ἤδη Ἀθηναίων καὶ Πελοπον-
8. 9. 9. 7. 10.
νησίων καὶ τῶν ἑκατέροις ξυμμάχων, ἐν ᾧ οὔτε ἐπεμίγνυντο
10. 10. 6. 10.
ἔτι ἀκηρυκτὶ παρ' ἀλλήλους, καταστάντες τε ξυνεχῶς ἐπολέ-
10, 11. 8. 7. 10. 10. 10. 8.
μουν· γέγραπται δὲ ἑξῆς ὡς ἕκαστα ἐγίγνετο κατὰ θέρος καὶ
10. 8. 8. 8. 10. 9. 10. 7.
χειμῶνα 2. *Τέσσαρα μὲν γὰρ καὶ δέκα ἔτη ἐνέμειναν αἱ*
9. 10. 9. 10.
τριακοντούτεις σπονδαί, αἳ ἐγένοντο μετ' Εὐβοίας ἅλωσιν.
8. 9. 8. 10. 10. 7. 9. 10.
τῷ δὲ πέμπτῳ καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει, ἐπὶ Χρυσίδος ἐν Ἄργει τότε
10. 10. 9. 9. 8. 9. 9.
πεντήκοντα δυοῖν δέοντα ἔτη ἱερωμένης, καὶ Αἰνησίου ἐφόρου
7. 9. 8. 9. 10. 10. 10. 9.
ἐν Σπάρτῃ καὶ Πυθοδώρου ἔτι δύο μῆνας ἄρχοντος Ἀθηναίοις
7. 9. 9. 9. 8. 10. 9.
μετὰ τὴν ἐν Ποτιδαίᾳ μάχην μηνὶ ἕκτῳ καὶ ἅμα ἦρι ἀρχομένῳ
9. 7. 10. 9. 10.
Θηβαίων ἄνδρες ἐσῆλθον ἐς Πλάταιαν τῆς Βοιωτίας, οὖσαν
9.
Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχίδα.

1st time, name *all* the words, oxyt. paroxyt. &c.

2d time, name the words, and repeat the rules marked, however often they occur.

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3d time, *τῶν, ᾧ* 16. *παρὰ* 51, 59. *κατὰ* 51. *χειμῶνα* 17. *σπονδαὶ* 16. *αἱ* 16. *μετ'* 51, 59. *τῷ* 16. *ἐπὶ* 51. *Χρυσίδος* 17. *μῆνας* 18. *μετὰ* 51. *τὴν* 16. *μηνὶ* 18. *ἦρι* 18 exc. *τῆς* 16. *ξυμμαχίδα* 17.

4th time, *οὔτε* 53. *ἀκηρυκτὶ* 48. *καταστάντες* 41, 18. *τε* 61 *a*. *ξυνεχῶς* 47. *δυοῖν* 28. *ἄνδρες* 19, 20 *ἐσῆλθον* 57. *ἐνθένδε, ἐξῆς* must be learned from the Dictionary.

Acts xxviii. 1—3.

8. 41. 17. 10. 10. 10. 9. 7. 10.
και διασωθεντες, τοτε επεγνωσαν οτι Μελιτη η νησος
11. 14. 7. 8. 10, 11. 57. 7. 16. 17.
καλειται. 2. οι δε βαρβαροι παρειχον ου την τυχουσαν
9. 31. 10. 8. 16. 10.
φιλανθρωπιαν ημιν· αναψαντες γαρ πυραν, προσελαβοντο
18. 31. 51. 16. 16. 16. 41. N.B. 8. 51. 16.
παντας ημας, δια τον υετον τον εφεστωτα, και δια το
10. 10. 8. 16. 9. 9. 10.
ψυχος. 3. συστρεψαντος δε του Παυλου φρυγανων πληθος,
8. 41, 17. 51. 16. 16. 10. 7, 51. 17. 16. 41, 17.
και επιθεντος επι την πυραν, εχιδνα εκ της πυρας εξελθουσα
57. 16. 18. 30, 16.
καθηψε της χειρος αυτου.

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